

LATMURST.—February 20:—Black and white bullock, *JJJ* near
np, \approx over *JJ* near ribs. Red and white bullock, *MS* off rump
ribs. Yellow and white polier bullock, *IS*.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

MARTON - From Rarami: Red cow, W before WF near ramp, red and white steer, same brand. Red and white spotted bull, MC both sides, black and white head, black and white neck. Also, from Marton: Brown gelding, black and white horse, W under rear shoulder; damages 3d side, from Mount Anger. Grey mare, TF near shoulder, P sideways near ramp, black and white steer, near head, black and white, notch brand. M sideways or K near shoulder. From Fumana: Black and white bullock, 128 off shoulder, a small W before FY off back and white cow, 1 before 1 in a circle near ramp. Red after pelt.

THE "DECIMAL SYSTEM" OF MONEY.
(From the Home Companion.)

The Government have already admitted the necessity; and the Decimal Coinage Committee have recommended the plan of dividing the pound sterling into 100 farthings (or mils) instead of 960 as at present. Thus every pound would consist of ten *shorins*, and every *shrin* of ten *decimes*, or ten farthing pieces, and every *d-cime* of ten cents, or farthings. Agreeable to this idea, some new copper pieces are to be issued, of five, ten, and fifteen *mils* value. There are, however, some serious objections to our denominations of money—the nomenclature of which would present much obscurity to the uneducated

But the subject has been so fully explained and elucidated in the last number of the *Family Tutor and School Companion*, in an article entitled "The Centinial System of Money," that we cannot resist the temptation of presenting the following extract, for the consideration of those correspondents who have solicited an opinion upon the subject, and for the information of our readers at large.

"The Government having assented to the general principles and convenience of a decimal currency, all that we now require is an especial enactment, denoting that the sovereign or pound sterling, should form the integer or basis of our monetary system of account."

and that the florin, divided into 6 centesimal parts, should constitute the silver standard of unity. These two denominations would be all that is necessary for our moneys of accounts. Instead of having four denominations (pounds, decimes, cents, and mils), every money operation might be carried on with pounds and centimes—the latter being divided, not into decimal, but into centesimal parts. Thus £4 16s. 6d. would be written £4 268. By this plan we steer clear of the very perplexing system of "decimes" and "mils," the former being too small for minute divisions of money, and the latter too large for the ordinary calculations of life.

and the issue of a new copper coinage unnecessary at this time for the present; and the complications of the ten farthing piece, which the Government committee very injudiciously propose to call a "cent," together superseded. Another great advantage is, that we shall assimilate our currency, and its denominations, to that of other nations, France, Germany, and Holland, have long adopted the centesimal parts of a franc, a dollar, and a guilder, and thus readily carry on their monetary operations with two denominations of money. The adoption of this system will render any new currency unnecessary.

| | EQUAL to | FLORINS |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1000 | 1000 | 1000 |
| 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1/2 | 1/2 | 1/2 |
| 1/4 | 1/4 | 1/4 |
| 1/8 | 1/8 | 1/8 |
| 1/16 | 1/16 | 1/16 |
| 1/32 | 1/32 | 1/32 |
| 1/64 | 1/64 | 1/64 |
| 1/128 | 1/128 | 1/128 |
| 1/256 | 1/256 | 1/256 |
| 1/512 | 1/512 | 1/512 |
| 1/1024 | 1/1024 | 1/1024 |
| 1/2048 | 1/2048 | 1/2048 |
| 1/4096 | 1/4096 | 1/4096 |
| 1/8192 | 1/8192 | 1/8192 |
| 1/16384 | 1/16384 | 1/16384 |
| 1/32768 | 1/32768 | 1/32768 |
| 1/65536 | 1/65536 | 1/65536 |
| 1/131072 | 1/131072 | 1/131072 |
| 1/262144 | 1/262144 | 1/262144 |
| 1/524288 | 1/524288 | 1/524288 |
| 1/1048576 | 1/1048576 | 1/1048576 |
| 1/2097152 | 1/2097152 | 1/2097152 |
| 1/4194304 | 1/4194304 | 1/4194304 |
| 1/8388608 | 1/8388608 | 1/8388608 |
| 1/16777216 | 1/16777216 | 1/16777216 |
| 1/33554432 | 1/33554432 | 1/33554432 |
| 1/67108864 | 1/67108864 | 1/67108864 |
| 1/134217728 | 1/134217728 | 1/134217728 |
| 1/268435456 | 1/268435456 | 1/268435456 |
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| 1/4294967296 | 1/4294967296 | 1/4294967296 |
| 1/8589934592 | 1/8589934592 | 1/8589934592 |
| 1/17179869184 | 1/17179869184 | 1/17179869184 |
| 1/34359738368 | 1/34359738368 | 1/34359738368 |
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| 1/137438953472 | 1/137438953472 | 1/137438953472 |
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| 1/549755813888 | 1/549755813888 | 1/549755813888 |
| 1/1099511627776 | 1/1099511627776 | 1/1099511627776 |
| 1/2199023255552 | 1/2199023255552 | 1/2199023255552 |
| 1/4398046511104 | 1/4398046511104 | 1/4398046511104 |
| 1/8796093022208 | 1/8796093022208 | 1/8796093022208 |
| 1/17592186044416 | 1/17592186044416 | 1/17592186044416 |
| 1/35184372088832 | 1/35184372088832 | 1/35184372088832 |
| 1/70368744177664 | 1/70368744177664 | 1/70368744177664 |
| 1/140737488355328 | 1/140737488355328 | 1/140737488355328 |
| 1/281474976710656 | 1/281474976710656 | 1/281474976710656 |
| 1/562949953421312 | 1/562949953421312 | 1/562949953421312 |
| 1/1125899906842624 | 1/1125899906842624 | 1/1125899906842624 |
| 1/2251799813685248 | 1/2251799813685248 | 1/2251799813685248 |
| 1/4503599627370496 | 1/4503599627370496 | 1/4503599627370496 |
| 1/9007199254740992 | 1/9007199254740992 | 1/9007199254740992 |
| 1/18014398509481984 | 1/18014398509481984 | 1/18014398509481984 |
| 1/36028797018963968 | 1/36028797018963968 | 1/36028797018963968 |
| 1/72057594037927936 | 1/72057594037927936 | 1/72057594037927936 |
| 1/144115188075855872 | 1/144115188075855872 | 1/144115188075855872 |
| 1/288230376151711744 | 1/288230376151711744 | 1/288230376151711744 |
| 1/576460752303423488 | 1/576460752303423488 | 1/576460752303423488 |
| 1/1152921504606846976 | 1/1152921504606846976 | 1/1152921504606846976 |
| 1/2305843009213693952 | 1/2305843009213693952 | 1/2305843009213693952 |
| 1/4611686018427387904 | 1/4611686018427387904 | 1/4611686018427387904 |
| 1/9223372036854775808 | 1/9223372036854775808 | 1/9223372036854775808 |
| 1/18446744073709551616 | 1/1844674407370955 | |

| | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----------------------|---|-----|
| 0 | 5 | 0 | MINING AND QUARRYING | 2 | 50 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | AGRICULTURE | 1 | 85 |
| 0 | 2 | 0 | FOREST AND WOODS | 1 | 60 |
| 0 | 1 | 6 | MANUFACTURING | 0 | 75 |
| 0 | 1 | 0 | TRADE AND COMMERCE | 0 | 50 |
| 0 | 0 | 0 | FINANCE | 0 | 25 |
| 0 | 0 | 4 | TRANSPORTATION | 0 | 10 |
| 0 | 0 | 2 | GOVERNMENT | 0 | 12 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | UNEMPLOYED | 0 | 4 |
| 0 | 0 | 4 | RESERVE | 0 | 2 |
| 0 | 0 | 1 | DEFERRED | 0 | 1 |
| £2 | 11 | 2½ | Equal to | 2 | 100 |

nal quantities of coal raised at each pit—the disposable use of ladders (compelled to be used by the government) for passing the people up and down it—in an inadequate manner in which the underground roads and workings are kept—the expenditure is sinking so many unnecessary shafts, with the defective arrangement of the air courses and the principles of ventilation—the mode of paying the workmen, and the want of mechanical arrangement at the surface for handling the coal—all combine to show that the price of coal-mining, as practised in Belgium, is in its infancy; were it not for the very high price; generally

...the people, and the exceedingly low wages
 said to be the cause, the mines could not be carried
 on.—*Mr. Dunn, on the Working of Collieries.*
 PRIVILEGES OF DEVONSHIRE LABOURERS.—In De-
 vonshire the actual wages received by that class do
 not average more than 4s. 7s. per week, but they
 enjoy privileges which are unknown to labourers
 in the large factories, for instance, allowances for meat
 are at least 6s. a bushel at the present time, whilst
 the market price is very nearly double the same
 amount, in many of the markets it reaches as high as
 8s. and 10s. 6d. a bushel. In most of the cases, the
 labourers are supplied with cottages at a rent

WASTE OF FLAX SEED.—We have the best reason for knowing that, of all the flax grown in Ireland, no rarely a proportion of 5 per cent. is the seed saved. To the whole extent of land under flax this year was 60,000 acres, by the report, 175,469 acres, which, taking the value of seed used round numbers, and estimating the value of flax seed at £4 a cwt., shows a deduction of a million pounds from the total value of the crop.

There is a talk of erecting a new theatre at Paris, near the Hotel de Ville, in the prolongation of the Rue

Avon, one of the finest streets in Europe." The house, it is said, is to be called "The People's House," and is to be set apart for the production of sources calculated to amuse and instruct the working classes exclusively. — *Literary Gazette*.

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THE SAXON RACE AND ITS DESTINY.

(From the Edinburgh Witness.)

As the continent of Europe is at present undergoing a process of a very remarkable kind, of which our statement, and that of all other continental statements, apply to no other country, we must first of all state the nature, and a short history, of it. It is some years since this process began, but it has been greatly accelerated of late; and if the present rate of decrease continue, this, and not the increase of population, will be the result. It has been noted, and so many pious kings and infallible popes have reigned, will be in some danger of dropping out of view altogether. The Europe of 1851 will be smaller than it was in 1801, and the Europe of 1875 will be smaller still. What! exclaim our readers, is the solid land shrinking! Does not the Europe of the present hour sit between the same mountains and the same seas as the Europe of the old geographers? Have the pillars of Heracles been removed from their place since the Phœnician navigators sailed past them for the first time? Has Cape Matapan deserted its post in the Mediterranean, or Cape Lapland in the frozen ocean? No, the land is not shrinking; but the space of Europe less extensive than they were in other days. Is the distance betwixt Paris and Vienna shorter than formerly? Is not Europe still the seat of the five great empires, and the theatre of the same wars, and the same interrogatories; and yet is it true that Europe is every day becoming less, not in point of superficial area, but in all that constitutes the greatness of kingdoms, and the splendour of their monarchies? In the period, Europe was but a small island, and at a later period, Europe was but a small continent. The political power, the commercial enterprise, the mechanical knowledge, the human race, were all concentrated in this small island, which had been the cradle of a family of man, whence every political and moral movement took its rise. Then, Europe was larger than all the rest of the world; but since that time what has happened? This small island, which was the seat of all moral changes have passed upon the face of the globe. What at that time were mere tribes, have now grown into powerful nations. Continents then a wilderness, are now the seat of human life. Only by the foot of the red man, have become the seats of the white man; and art, cities, and other works of man, now cover the soil on which, for unnumbered ages, the forest's glories were reared. Remote and lonely islands, the wildernesses of the world, are now the seats of human

In short the world has doubled its area, and what was then the world has become but a part, and a very insignificant part, of the whole. Of the five great nations, the United States, France, Great Britain, Prussia and Austria, only the United States and France are still entitled to the name. If we cast our view to the Continent of Europe; but if we look at the powerful States rising on the other side of the Atlantic and Pacific, France is seen to be a somewhat feeble and declining power. The American and British national schemes have well realised their position. France and Austria still dream that they are the leaders of the world, and that civilisation will be the result of their ill-considered and ill-fortuned bidding. This, however, is a delusion. These nations have fallen from the van into the rear of human progress. The interests of liberty and social advancement are no longer bound up with the fate of Europe; and the nations of the world are no longer divided into two camps, as they probably will, it is much to be desired that British statesmen should ponder. So long as they harbour the error that continental Europe is the world, and that the United States is merely in its spirit no comprehensive in its measures.

There is, perhaps, no fact in the history of nations more extraordinary than the rapid start which the Saxon race has of late taken. Even before the recent war, the growth of the Anglo-Saxon power was altogether unprecedented. At the beginning of the century it was confined to the shores of the North Sea, to a narrow strip of the American Continent. In the former, a number of millions of millions, and was but a third-rate power. But now, look east, west, south, and north, everywhere the Saxon family is taking root. Driven from its home in the North, it has spread to the south of the Atlantic, and magnificent empire in the Atlantic. The British and American nations divide betwixt them well nigh the whole of the continents and islands of the New World, to be named, Nova Scotia, Canada, Bermuda, the West India Islands, and the Hawaiian Islands, which stretches backwards to the pole—all are British possessions. In the centre of the American Continent, surrounded by an ample territory which it has acquired with a sword, and which it has cultivated, so most probably also Southern America, is the United States.

of a free American nation—our own blood, and language, and faith. But the eastward progress of the British empire, from the Straits of Gibraltar and Malta to command the Mediterranean; Africa is dotted with our settlements and fortresses. The islands of Ascension, St. Helena, and Mauritius, surround our commerce with the south in her hemisphere. Our colonies are spread over the globe, and all likelihood, the sphere of our power and our laws will extend to the frontier of China. From Singapore to Hongkong, and the Indian Archipelago. In our colony of Hongkong, we have a Chinese population, and an exclusive advantage, but with a spirit worthy of our destiny, that China may participate in the commerce of all nations. The great Pacific has revealed its continents and islands, and the nations of the world are flocking to Australia, which equals Europe in extent, will at no distant day transcend it in power and wealth; and the voice of the Pacific, amid its unnumbered isles, is calling to the nations of the world. America is now remarked of a country which is now ours. America is now the seat of the European powers—the sun never sets upon the British dominions: and by and by, we may say, the sun never sets upon the American empire, meaning that the nations speak of the world.

The marvellous increase of the British and American powers, even before the recent discoveries, which have given us extraordinary impulse to these two nations, is a remarkable fact. The American race was destined to the supremacy of the globe.

But the recent gold discoveries have opened a new

being in the progress of the Mexican war. There are
 in the world. The Providence of God has made the
 globe; and it is singular enough that these two na-
 tions about the same time should have discovered
 each its gold mine. America has its California, and
 Britain its Ballarat. This alone would have turned
 the world, even had it hung doubtfully on the
 discovery will not only powerfully affect the
 countries in question, with their dependencies, but the
 whole human family. When their consequences come
 to be developed, it will be found, we have no doubt,
 that they will accelerate or complete a revolution
 in the destinies of the world, which has been
 that they have accelerated a revolution which was
 already in progress. First of all, the mother countries
 will be invigorated. We do not speak of the way in
 which these discoveries may affect the position of
 standing individuals, or of the complete revolution
 but one thing is clear, that, taking the nation as a
 whole, the treasure it has so unexpectedly found will
 make it, in relation to other States, what the discovery
 of treasure-trove by an individual would make him in
 the world. It will give it a new position of power.
 The individual in the case supposed would enlarge his
 business, multiply his comforts, and command the
 services of a larger number of persons. And so, we
 doubt not, will it be with Britain. It will feel a
 consolidation of power, and of enlarged resources, even
 should the discovery be confined to the gold fields.
 tending its commerce, opening up new channels and
 fields for its industry and trade, of pressing other
 nations into its service, and of vastly enlarging the
 sphere of its activity and power. From a recent
 we learn that it is nearly all in the hands of a crowd,
 of persons, who are engaged in the search for gold
 in California, and that the same is the case in
 Australia. The discovery of gold in California, and
 in Australia, will be a great benefit to the world,
 and will be a great benefit to the mother countries,
 and will be a great benefit to the world.

to a warm wet population. Its bays were crowded with shipping, towns rose along the course of its rivers, its fertile soil began to be cultivated, schools were founded, and the people were the subjects of a free and powerful State. From this Mexican province these leaped forth at once, Minerva-like, a full grown State. The same privity, only on a larger scale, was the cause of the rise of the Australian colonies. Only sixty-four years ago, the first English settlers, a large portion of them were convicts, arrived on the shores of New South Wales, and the first object was to let the colony grow as it may, it will be long before it can be entrusted to territory; and there appears to be no end to the career of prosperity on which it is now embarking. It is not far from the same, from one point to another is equal to that between Edinburgh and Constantinople. The soil is a rich alluvial deposit, suited to the cultivation of cotton, wheat, sugar, and the various articles of tropical productions, both British and tropical. On some of the plains there is scarce a tree to obstruct the plough. To these attractions Australia adds the advantage of a healthy climate. No wonder, then, that in 1837, the Victoria district was addressed, roamed over by a few tribes of savages; now it is a

RUSSIAN NOBLEMAN'S OPINION OF THE WAR.
 As Vienna Correspondent of the *Chronicle* reports the following as the opinion, on the Eastern question, of a Russian nobleman of distinction. It was spoken in secret conversation.
 "If I did not have to have a war, depend upon it, I wish war shall be granted. If Russia is put to it, she will carry on a war for twenty years. You English may not learn our support too late in the Black Sea, and in the Bosphorus, in the Dardanelles, and in the Aegean in the north, to an enormous amount, has already been paid for by English capital. You may destroy our fleets and our harbours, but our ships have never been so much used for us; and better, and more, than we have had any. In the attempt, and we shall see as they will hold out the longest. But, do what you may, you will not be able to prevent our commerce from increasing, and our commerce in particular, will be more heavily by a long continental war than Russia. The predominant influence of Russia at Constantinople is still well seen, and will be more so, if the war continues." "The ploy if the English Cabinet is no longer what used to be—that, is straightforward. A more honourable statesman than the Earl of Aberdeen does not exist; but he is, gaged as he is, bound to do so."

her Majesty's Ministry to acts which must necessarily involve war. European war. If the English Government were to meet at this moment, the English Ministry would be obliged to be irreconcilable policy of the Chamberlain Government, supported by the majority of the representatives of the nation, and ministers would be in the minority. By sending the English and French vessels of war into the Black Sea, the English Government has already come into a conflict with them; and of war may easily be the consequence? Nevertheless, the project of a Peace Congress at London is proposed by the Western Powers to the Emperor Nicholas. How can the Emperor Nicholas refuse to accept the impartiality of their judgment of his demands on Turkey? It is thought that Russia will allow herself to be sold out of her rights, it is a grand mistake. Russia will know how to maintain her position; she will consider what she has to do. The English will throw down the gauntlet to her. The sooner, therefore, the Western Powers show their true colours, the better. The Earl of Aberdeen will probably say, if we must make war, let us make it with Turkey. But I try hard for the *Premia*-ship—*what is it?* But all men we Russians would be glad, in that case, to be placed at the head of affairs, is Lord Palmerston, we shall prefer to have to deal with the bold, resolute, and energetic Chamberlain than to have to deal with the other. Turkey is so much more vigorous and energetic than we more vitally than it is supposed we gave her credit for—well, then, what need of a European war, and all the incalculable and horrifying calamities it will bring about? Why not let Russia fight it out with Turkey alone?

The *Chronicle* correspondent adds:—“This, then, is the language held by one of the cleverest and most sagacious statesmen in Russia as to what, if I thought might be the result of the Chamberlain Government, would be made acquainted with the outlines of this contract.”

tion. Of course these views are those of a genuine ghimindid Russian nobleman, who would shed the last drop of his blood for his country. As such, I have attempted faithfully to reproduce the views of this nobleman on all animadversions hereon, which would ill become me, under the circumstances of the case. I could only add certain allusions were also made to the fact that the Russians at Andiv, and, in fact, everywhere, were not so numerous as the British could be certain that they were. But, in the end, it would be safer in the vicinity of a friend than of an enemy. In short, true Russian blood is in me. I see, therefore, but little chance at present for pacific endeavours in this quarter.

THE RUSSIANS IN WALLACHIA.—A gentleman who was just returned to Paris from the Danubian Provinces speaks of the Russian army of occupation by no means favourably. If the entire army be said what he has said, it is not surprising that the British should alarm themselves at the numerous robberies the Czar is said to have perpetrated. The gentleman he saw were, with one exception he had not seen the Guards of the most wretched kind. Most of them young, ill, sickly looking, haggard, and without any of the qualities which would make them killed, he says, "but it is astonishing to me that they can kill any one." The numbers the Emperor of Russia can draw upon are to be sure almost unlimited, and in a service where neither the comfort of the men nor the least slightest value set upon their lives, there are always thousands under the transports dragged to supply the places of those who perish by the neglect of their officers and the rapacity of their commissariat, who are more regard for brute beasts than for human beings. The Emperor Constantine is said to have been a more humane authority principally composed of young men about 16 or 17, whom the hope of plunder animates. Therewith the soldiers rob in all directions; and the Emperor himself states an instance of a sergeant-major who was begged to spare a young man, but he refused, not precisely because he robbed, but because he robbed beyond what was permitted to his rank in the army. The condition of the Wallachian peasants he says is very deplorable, and he says they are very poor. He says that the Russian party of three thousand men as well as Russian and Moldavian troops, four or five hundred men, were sent to the village of Soudourenchom as happened a short time ago to make an excursion for the purpose of examining timber for the Government. As they approached a village, they were met by a band of robbers, who fired at them, and running off as fast as they could to the woods, and apparently in the greatest terror. One of the victors

SIXTEEN BOTTLES A MAN.—There is a prevailing idea among our people that the great sources of income, but especially so since the war, are derived from spirits; although it averaged £2,609,239 during the first ten years of the century, it was £1,795,012 in 1852, and has now only come down to £1,800,000 for nearly thirty years past. Spirits produced £18 million increasing, and wine produced £8,837,198. The population of Great Britain was 27,309,316, and at the end of 1852 as 7,400,000, drinking in one year 30,419,815 gallons of spirits and 6,316,061 of wine. Each man, woman, and child was upwards of 64 bottles of spirits and one and one-half bottle of wine. This amount of spirits, at 1s. per gallon, would yield £1,800,000, equal to the annual revenue derived from wine. To make up this sum would require an annual additional consumption of 5,418,440 gallons, equal to one bottle per head, and to replace the spirits consumed would require 10,836,955 gallons, which would be 7½ bottles for each person 7-2.

INCREASE OF IRISH PEACE GROWING.—In 1858 there

32 acres; in 1850, 91,040 acres; in 1851, 138,619 acres; and in 1852, 136,003 acres. From a return last furnished by the Caneas Commissioners to the Society, by order of government, it appears that in the present year there were 175,495 acres under flax in Ireland, and that an increase of nearly 69 per cent. over last year's crop, and of 210 per cent. over that of 1848. This state of facts is very gratifying; and estimating the value of the crop at £15 an acre, on an average, we find that from £309,000, which the flax growers received in 1849, the return this year has risen to £2,620,155.

SYDNEY PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED UP TO THIS DAY.

TEA, coffee, chocolate, cocoa, sugar, malacca, fruits &c., and here, are sold duty paid.

SPICES, tobacco, cigars, and snuff, are quoted in bond. IMPORTS are usually sold at credits averaging four months.

| | DUTIES. | £ s. d. |
|--|---------|---------|
| Tea, per lb. | ... | 0 0 1 |
| Coffee, chocolate, and cocoa, ... | ... | 0 0 6 |
| 8 sugar, raw, per cwt., ... | ... | 0 2 0½ |
| Ditto, refined, ditto, ... | ... | 0 3 4½ |
| Molasses, ditto, ditto, ... | ... | 0 1 8 |
| Condensed milk, per gallon ... | ... | 0 1 0 |
| Beer, in bulk, per gallon ... | ... | 0 0 1 |
| Ditto, in bottle, ditto ... | ... | 0 0 2 |
| Wine, gallon less than 25 per cent. alcohol ... | ... | 0 1 0 |
| Brandy and gin, Sykes' proof alcohol, gallon ... | ... | 0 6 0 |
| Rum, whiskey, &c., ditto ... | ... | 0 4 0 |
| Claret, or sweetened liquors ... | ... | 0 6 0 |
| Tobacco, manufactured ... | ... | 0 1 0 |
| Ditto, No. 1 and a half ... | ... | 0 2 0 |
| Cigars No. 2 unmanufactured ... | ... | 0 0 8 |
| ALL OTHER IMPORTS ARE FREE. | | |
| TEA AND COFFEE. | | |
| Fine Congou tea, per chest. | £ s. d. | 0 10 0 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|---|---|-----|-----|---|----|---|
| Ditto, per ten catty box | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | ... | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Fine Hysomkin, per chest | ... | 5 | 5 | 0 | ... | 5 | 15 | 0 |
| Ditto, per ten catty-box | ... | 1 | 3 | 0 | ... | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Fine black, in small pkgs., per lb. | 0 | 2 | 0 | ... | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Ditto green, ditto, ditto | ... | 0 | 2 | 0 | ... | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Manila Coffee, per lb. | ... | 0 | 0 | 7 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Java, ditto | ... | 0 | 0 | 6 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| DRIED FRUITS, &c. | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|----|----|-----|---|----|---|
| currants, per lb. | ... | 0 | 10 | ... | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| raisins muscatsels, ditto | ... | 0 | 9 | ... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| ditto, Valencia, &c. ditto | ... | 0 | 4 | ... | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| grape, ditto | ... | 0 | 9 | ... | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| apples, ditto | ... | 0 | 8 | ... | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| orange almonds, ditto | ... | 0 | 8 | ... | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| plumcels, ditto | ... | 0 | 1 | ... | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| soft shell, ditto | ... | 0 | 8 | ... | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| treelona nuts, ditto | ... | 0 | 7 | ... | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| alnuts, ditto | ... | 0 | 6 | ... | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| OILMEN'S STORES. | | | | | | | |
| black oil, per ton | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 40 | 0 |
| burn, ditto | ... | 75 | 0 | ... | 0 | 80 | 0 |
| seeded, in drums, per gallon | ... | 0 | 6 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| argentine, ditto | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----|---|----|---|-----|---|----|---|
| okies, per dozen pints | ... | 0 | 10 | 0 | ... | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| okies, per dozen quarts | ... | 0 | 15 | 0 | ... | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| stuffed fruits | ... | 0 | 13 | 0 | ... | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Mustard and Jellies, per lb. | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mustard, Jellies, per doz. | ... | 0 | 6 | 0 | ... | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| ditto, lib., ditto | ... | 0 | 10 | 0 | ... | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| olive oil, pinta, ditto | ... | 0 | 13 | 0 | ... | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Onion, No. 24, per gal. | ... | 0 | 2 | 6 | ... | 0 | 2 | 9 |
| Onion, No. 24, per lb. | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pineapples, ginger, ditto | ... | 0 | 1 | 6 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Port wine, ditto | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rawt India ginger, ditto | ... | 0 | 0 | 6 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mustard, ditto | ... | 0 | 0 | 9 | ... | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Rhubarb, No. 1, per lb. | ... | 0 | 1 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Sardines, No. 1, ditto | ... | 0 | 0 | 4 | ... | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Sardines, per can | ... | 0 | 1 | 6 | ... | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Shrimp, ditto | ... | 0 | 1 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Stuffed sperm candles, lb. | ... | 0 | 1 | 2 | ... | 0 | 1 | 3 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----|---|----|----|-----|---|---|---|
| ould, 18 S. W., per lb. | ... | 0 | 0 | 5 | ... | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| ockholm pick, per barrel | ... | 2 | 10 | 0 | ... | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| to tar, per barrel | ... | 2 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| osin, ditto | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| inapowder, per lb. | ... | 0 | 1 | 3 | ... | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| ot, per cwt. | ... | 2 | 0 | 0 | ... | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| PROVISIONS. | | | | | | | | |
| ish butter, per lb. | ... | 0 | 0 | 10 | ... | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| ish cheese, ditto | ... | 0 | 0 | 9 | ... | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| ork hams, ditto | ... | 0 | 0 | 9 | ... | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| ish bacon, ditto | ... | 0 | 0 | 7 | ... | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| S. W. beef, per cwt. | ... | 3 | 10 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ish pork, per barrel | ... | 5 | 0 | 0 | ... | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| FISH. | | | | | | | | |
| ed herrings, per barrel | ... | 1 | 10 | 0 | ... | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| itto, per 2 dozen tins | ... | 0 | 3 | 0 | ... | 0 | 8 | 6 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----|---|----|---|-----|---|----|---|
| hite ditto, per barrel | ... | 2 | 5 | 0 | ... | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| ried ling and eod, per lb. | ... | 0 | 0 | 4 | ... | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| ditto salmon, per lb. | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| reak ditto, per lb. | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| ditto, in barrels, per lb. | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ardines, per dozen half boxes | ... | 0 | 16 | 0 | ... | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| ditto, ditto quarter ditto | ... | 0 | 12 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| BARR, & Co. | | | | | | | | |
| arton ale, per hhd. | ... | 7 | 0 | 0 | ... | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| ditto, second brand, per hhd. | ... | 5 | 0 | 0 | ... | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| ottled ditto, per dozen | ... | 0 | 12 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ditto, second brand, per dozen | ... | 0 | 10 | 6 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ondon porter, per hhd. | ... | 6 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ditto, second brand, per hhd. | ... | 4 | 10 | 0 | ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| ottled ditto, per dozen | ... | 0 | 12 | 0 | ... | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| ditto, second brand, ditto | ... | 0 | 10 | 6 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ditto, cider, ditto | ... | 0 | 12 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|----|---|---|---|---|
| ent and Saxeux hops, per lb.... | 0 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| WINE. | | | | | | |
| ine port, per gallon | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| ordinary ditto, ditto | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| red bottled ditto, per dozen | 1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| fine sherry, per gallon | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ordinary ditto, ditto | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| orange bottled ditto, per dozen | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| champagne, per dozen | 1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| claret, per dozen | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| SPIRITS. | | | | | | |
| V.I. rum, 10 o.p., per gallon | 4 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| ditto, 30 o.p., per gallon | 0 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| White rum, 10 o.p., per gallon | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 9 |
| Black rum, 10 o.p., per gallon | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Brandy, ditto | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Whisky, ditto | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6 |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-----|----|----|---|----|
| Chester, per catty | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chest case, ditto | ... | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chest case, each 1 dozen | ... | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cin, per gallon | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cheneca, D.F., per gal. case | ... | 0 | 17 | 0 | 18 |
| Whisky, per gallon | ... | 0 | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| TORONTO, &c. | | | | | |
| Carrots' half (casson), per lb. | ... | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Other brands, ditto | ... | 1 | 4 | 0 | 1 |
| American keg, ditto | ... | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Savendish, ditto | ... | 0 | 0 | 9 | 2 |
| Pipes, per gross | ... | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| Ania cigars, No. 2, per 1000 | ... | 3 | 2 | 6 | 3 |
| S, ditto | ... | 2 | 12 | 6 | 16 |
| GRAIN, MEAL, &c. | | | | | |
| Wheat, per bushel | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oats, ditto | ... | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Barley, ditto | ... | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|----|----|-----|-----|---|-----|----|
| l'aise, ditto | ... | 0 | 9 | 0 | ... | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| plut pane, ditto | ... | 0 | 8 | 0 | ... | 0 | ... | 0 |
| pear barley, per cwt | ... | 1 | 6 | 0 | ... | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| pease riev., ditto | ... | 10 | 0 | ... | 10 | 0 | ... | 0 |
| panella ditto, ditto | ... | 12 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 |
| patna ditto, per bag | ... | 0 | 17 | 0 | ... | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| P. V. I arrowroot, per lb. | ... | 0 | 0 | 9 | ... | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| P. I. ditto, ditto | ... | 0 | 0 | 3 | ... | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| palme, ditto | ... | 0 | 0 | 3 | ... | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| parrot cutmeal, per cwt | ... | 0 | 16 | 0 | ... | 0 | 17 | 0 |
| perdyne fine flour, per 1000 lb. | ... | 27 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 |
| ditto seconds ditto, ditto | ... | 25 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 |
| ditto bran, per bushel | ... | 0 | 8 | 6 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SALT. | | | | | | | | |
| liverpool, per ton | ... | 5 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 |
| rock, ditto | ... | 5 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 |
| sea salt, dusen | ... | 5 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 |

| | DRUGS. | &c. |
|------------------------------|--------|---------------|
| Artaric acid, lb. per | 0 | 2 6 0 3 0 0 |
| Sulphuric ditto, | 0 | 0 6 0 0 0 0 |
| Bi-carbonate soda, per cwt. | 1 | 1 0 0 1 4 0 |
| cream Tartar, per cwt. | 0 | 1 0 0 0 1 2 |
| Querciger, ditto | 0 | 1 3 0 0 1 6 |
| Saltpetre, English, per cwt. | 0 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 |
| Castor oil, ditto | 0 | 0 0 0 0 0 0 |
| Castor oil, in bulk, per lb. | 0 | 0 9 0 0 0 10 |
| ditto, in quart, per dozen | 0 | 17 0 0 0 18 0 |
| BUILDING MATERIALS. | | |
| Bricks, 9 x 3 x 4, per 1000 | 6 | 10 0 0 7 10 0 |
| Ladies slates, | 0 | 0 0 15 0 0 0 |
| Counters ditto | 25 | 0 0 39 0 0 0 |
| Marbles ditto | 30 | 0 0 35 0 0 0 |
| Gravel, 2 x 3, per foot run. | | |

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|----|----|---|-----|----|----|---|
| boards, per foot sup. | ... | 0 | 0 | 5 | ... | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| hardwood, per 100 feet sup. | ... | 2 | 5 | 0 | ... | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| cement, per barrel | ... | 1 | 5 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| window glass, per 100 feet | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| COBRIDGE | | | | | | | | |
| oil, in sizes, per ton | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 28 | 0 | 0 |
| gum, ditto | ... | 80 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| lanila, ditto | ... | 80 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| woolashing, ditto | ... | 60 | 0 | 0 | ... | 73 | 0 | 0 |
| seaming twine, per lb. | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| CANVAS, &c. | | | | | | | | |
| tine bleached, Nos. 1 to 6, yd. | ... | 0 | 1 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| three burlap bags, 3lb, per dozen | ... | 1 | 3 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ... | ... | 0 | 11 | 0 | ... | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| woolpacks, 10 lb., each | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| woolbagging, 15 lb. yard | ... | 0 | 6 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| METALS. | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Scotch pig iron, Nos. 1, 2, ton... | 4 0 0 ... 4 10 0 |
| Iron bars, in sizes, per ton | ..12 0 0 ... 13 0 0 |
| Ditto plates, per ton | ..15 0 0 ... 18 0 0 |
| Ditto she, a ditto | ..19 0 0 ... 22 0 0 |
| Ditto hoop, ditto | ..13 0 0 ... 14 0 0 |
| Copper sheathing plates, per lb... | 0 1 2 ... 0 1 4 |
| Brathing metal, per lb., | ..0 1 2 ... 0 1 4 |
| Lead pipe, per ton | ..38 0 0 ... 42 0 0 |
| Sheet lead, ditto | ..48 0 0 ... 52 0 0 |
| Block tin, per lb. | ..0 1 6 ... 0 1 8 |
| Piles charcoal, assorted, box | ..2 2 0 ... 2 5 0 |
| Iron and steel market over-taxed. | |
| Ironmongery—Fall supplies. | |
| Hardware—Ditto. | |
| Cutlery, Common, abundant. | |

Stationery, Fancy, Dull.
Paper—Printing in demand.
Boots and shoes—Seasonable goods, saleable.
Clothing—Very dull.
Saddlery—Tendency upwards.
Jewellery—Unsaleable.
Fire-arms—Not wanted.
Perfumery—Well supplied.
Fancy goods—No demand.
Furniture—Steady sale.
China and Earthenware—Dull.
Glassware—Ditto.
Musical instruments—Full supply of inferior.

3 Acre Farm, between Hunter and Clarence Town, and Two A
lotments in Clarence Town.
MORT and CO. have received instructions

FOR to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-
street, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, at 11 o'clock,
a block of land containing 20 acres, in the parish of B-rford, ad-
joining Holmes' 640 acres purchase, and bounded by govern-
ment land on the other three sides.
This block of land was originally selected for a vineyard, for
which it is well adapted. The soil is first-rate, as can be seen by
the growth of fern at present upon it. It is situated about six
miles from Oxford, and is bounded on the William River, and eight miles
from Hinton, at the junction of the Great Western and the Wilts and
Berks Railways. It is only a few miles from the waters of Williams' River.

Two allotments of land in Clarence Town, being Nos. 6 and 7 of section 4, fronting High-street, which is the principal street in that township. They are well placed in the centre of the town, and not far from the wharves, where the steamers lay alongside. The above property is well suited for an enterprising man to run a vineyard, and otherwise cultivate the soil. There is abundance of space land, to run a few head of cattle, and it is convenient to the three rivers.

Terms at sale.

Woolloomooloo.—Two Building Blocks.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 3rd March, 1854.

Two capital Building Plots, situate in Brougham-street and Duke-street, in the County of Middlesex.

Lot 1, is on the west side of Brougham-street, to which it has frontage of 30 feet by a depth of 60 feet.

Lot 2, is situate adjoining Lot 1, and has a frontage of 50 feet on Duke-street, by a depth of 51 feet. The side line of this allotment is fenced in.

These Allotments are slightly situated in that rapidly increasing locality, Wooloomooloo Bay, between Wooloomooloo-street and the projected Government Quay, and are only a short distance from the Royal Yacht Hotel, and the properties of Messrs. Buchanan, Northwood, Harriet, Gould, Holdsworth, and others.
Plan on view, at the Rooms.

Mudgee Tavern, MUDGEE.

MORT and Co. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-

THE, on WEDNESDAY, 21st March, at 11 o'clock,
TOWN, well-known old-established Public House, the MUDDOE
TAYVERN, now let on lease, for a term of 21 years, at a rental
of £110 per annum.
The house contains ten rooms and large hall and verandah,
attached kitchen, six-stall stable, and the usual out offices. It
lands upon half an acre of land.
Mudgee is distant only fifteen miles from the Meroo and Louisa
River Diggings, and is the centre of extensive gold fields and
edges of quartz, which is beginning to attract great attention at
once; and there can be no doubt that the companies now in for-

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st March, at 11 o'clock, the following property, viz:—

Hunter-street.—The premises at present in the occupation of Mr. Urtle, undertaker and cabinet maker, having a frontage of 22 feet on Hunter-street, by an average depth of 60 feet. The premises comprise the following buildings: A two-story stone-built house, with two and containing four rooms; also, a large two-story timber building, the upper portion of which is a range of workshops, and below is a kitchen, wash-house, &c.

Lot 2.

Immediately opposite to the above, and also in the occupation of

Clarence-street, is a stone-built house, rugged and old, containing two rooms each, and is connected with a brick-built stallion at the end, and is used as a harness room. There are several stables for coaches and harness, and, also, a harness room. The distance to Hunter-street is 31 feet by a depth of 139 feet, more or less.

Lot 3.

Clarence-street.—Two stone-built cottages, in Clarence-street, each containing four rooms; and one stone-built house, in the street, containing four rooms; with two weather-board buildings, each containing two rooms each. These buildings stand upon a block of land having a frontage of 52 feet to Clarence-street, by a depth of

This property is situated on the west side of Clarence-street, early midway between King-street and Market-street.

Plans are now and are as follows:

Seven allotments in Robin Hood-inn, adjoining the Tank-street and the new line of Pitt-street. Further particulars of which will appear as soon as the plan is completed.

The premises occupied by Mr. Curtis are too well known to need comment, beyond the fact that the opening of the new line of road along Pitt-street to the Circular Quay, imparts a great value to this property, which will be apparent when the Circular Quay is finished.

Lot 2 is a capital piece of ground, well adapted for extensive stock raising, it is at present used as a cab premises and livery stables. The whole of the lots are properties which can be materially improved and consequently parties purchasing at this sale may calculate upon a large return for any money they may invest.

Plans in course of preparation.

Terms at sale.

STEAMSHIP NEW ORLEANS.
 Preemptory Sale at Auction, on **TUESDAY**, the 26th day of
 February, at half-past 3 o'clock.
MORT and CO. have received instructions
 to sell at public auction, on **TUESDAY**, the
 26th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock,
 The splendid steamship **NEW ORLEANS**.
 This steamer is believed to be unrivalled for speed to any
 steamer in the colonies. Her tonnage is
 762 tons;

her length 208 feet;
breadth 30 ditto;
depth 13 ditto.

She is built of live oak, locust, and hackmatac, in a most substantial manner, having seven large keelsons running her entire length, also two hog frames. She is coppered and riveted with copper fastened—her immense strength is apparent to the closest examination. She was built in New York, by the celebrated steamboat builder Mr. William H. Brown, expressly for the conveyance of the United States mails in the Gulf of Mexico; and was owned by the U. S. Government during the Mexican war:

ENGINE: This is propelled by a condensing lever beam engine of horse power; cylinders 54 inches diameter, 11 feet stroke, with all the usual arrangements; two boilers, each 24 feet long, 60 inches diameter, 18 feet high, with 12 tubes, 10 feet wide, and 10 feet high, covered over with three returns, and fitted with new copper piping in perfect order. This is Sydney. Both engine and boiler are in perfect order. This department has a large supply of duplicate machinery, full sets of tools, and a large quantity of extra materials. This engine challenges admiration, for its simplicity of construction, speed

Accommodation, which is unrivalled, amply provides for 500 passengers, with the comfort of room and ventilation, unsurpassed by any vessel in the colonies. She has two saloons, containing 40 seats, and a smoking drawing room; and while on this head an inspection is particularly requested, and a reference to plan of accommodation at the Resident's Office.

Inventory, in every department—the males, engineer's, and steward's. She is most amply provided, having been newly fitted out since her arrival in this colony.

Plans and inventories, with terms of sale, on application at the Resident's Office.

to the whole of the wealthy interests in the Australian Colonies, Directors of Steam Packet Companies, Merchants, shipowners, Traders in Port Phillip, New South Wales, Hobart Town, Launceston, and Adelaide, for the purpose of purchasing or Sale by Public Auction (belonging to the Geelong Steam Navigation Company).

The beautiful Steamer DUNCAN HOYLE, 130 (44-100) tons register

the magnificent Steamer, LADY BIRD, 167 tons register

the powerful Steamer KEERA, 113 (7-10) tons register
 "Watch! these beautiful boats, and you will perceive the independent manner in which they walk, as it were, over the conquered willows.
 "Against the wind, against the tide,
 Still steady with an even keel."
 Advance Australia!!!

STUBBS and SON have the honour to announce instructions received from the Directors

The Geelong Steam Navigation Company, to sell by public auction (with at any reserve whatever), at their rooms, Queen-street, Melbourne, opposite the Union Bank, on FRIDAY, the 17th inst., at 12 o'clock precisely,
The present Steam Fleet of the Geelong Steam Navigation Company, in order to close the affairs of the Company.
Terms—25 per cent. cash deposit, and the residue by approved bills at three months.
By the DUNCAN HOYLE (only two years old).
This beautiful boat was built at Dunbarth in the year 1852, and is a splendid vessel. Her hull is most substantial and her

retured of iron. Her h- is 139 6-10ths feet long, and 17 feet broad. Her engine room 34 4-10ths, and 57 tons. She has two direct acting engines, 47 horse-power each, both designed by the ingenious Mr. _____, for compactness, beauty, and power. 130 4-10ths tons register.

OF THE LADY BIRD (only three years old).

This magnificent flying steamboat was also built at Dumbarton, and is now ready. Her hull, framework, and plating (iron) is perfect. She is 131 feet long, and sailing very superior.

She is the swiftest steamer in the colony, and has two direct acting condensing engines of 79 horse-power, and is to be

This beautiful screw steamer was built to order, at St. Peter's, in the river Tyne, Northumberland, England, in the year 1881, for an eminent mercantile house in Sydney. She draws only 6 feet 6 inches with 40 tons cargo, and 180 to 200 passengers, and is driven by a single screw, Captain Lawton, to run 10 knots per hour thus loaded.

feet 1-10 in. Engine room, 72 1-10 feet, and 55 1-10 feet; 115 tons register, and 50 horse power. Direct acting engine.

Norw.—The construction, combined with the arrangements of the hull, engines, and machinery of this beautiful fleet of boats, justifies the agents in recommending them to the consideration of all those to whom this advertisement is respectfully addressed, as the only means of ensuring an unbroken line of rapid and regular commercial communication, in whatever district they may separately or collectively be required to be employed.

PARRAMATTA.
Preparatory to leaving for Europe.
SALE of Elegant HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
R. STAFFS has received instructions from
the Executors of the late **Arthur St. John, Esq.**
of N.S.W., to sell by auction, at Rose Cottage, near the Parsonage, on
THURSDAY, 4th March, 1854.

Superior Household Furniture, &c., comprising
an elegant and richly-toned pianoforte, music stool, and whatnot
sofa, toilet, and mahogany telescope dining tables
leather and chesteron
spring-seated couch and ottomans
locking and other hand-made chairs
china and glass closet complete
double iron bedstead and sofa, hair mattress,
double and single washstands
handsome wardrobe, and chest drawers
toilet glass, bidet, and commode

The Auctioneer would call particular attention to the superior quality of the pianoforte, it having been recently selected, and carefully sent out from the celebrated establishment of Adison and Co.; it is a newwood grand cabinet, with check action, six and a half octaves, with complete sets of strings, tuning hammer, and fork.

Sale to commence at eleven o'clock.

